An Easy Anglo-Afrikander Taal Guide.

(With an Anglo-Dutch Vocabulary.)

By

J. C. Everett.

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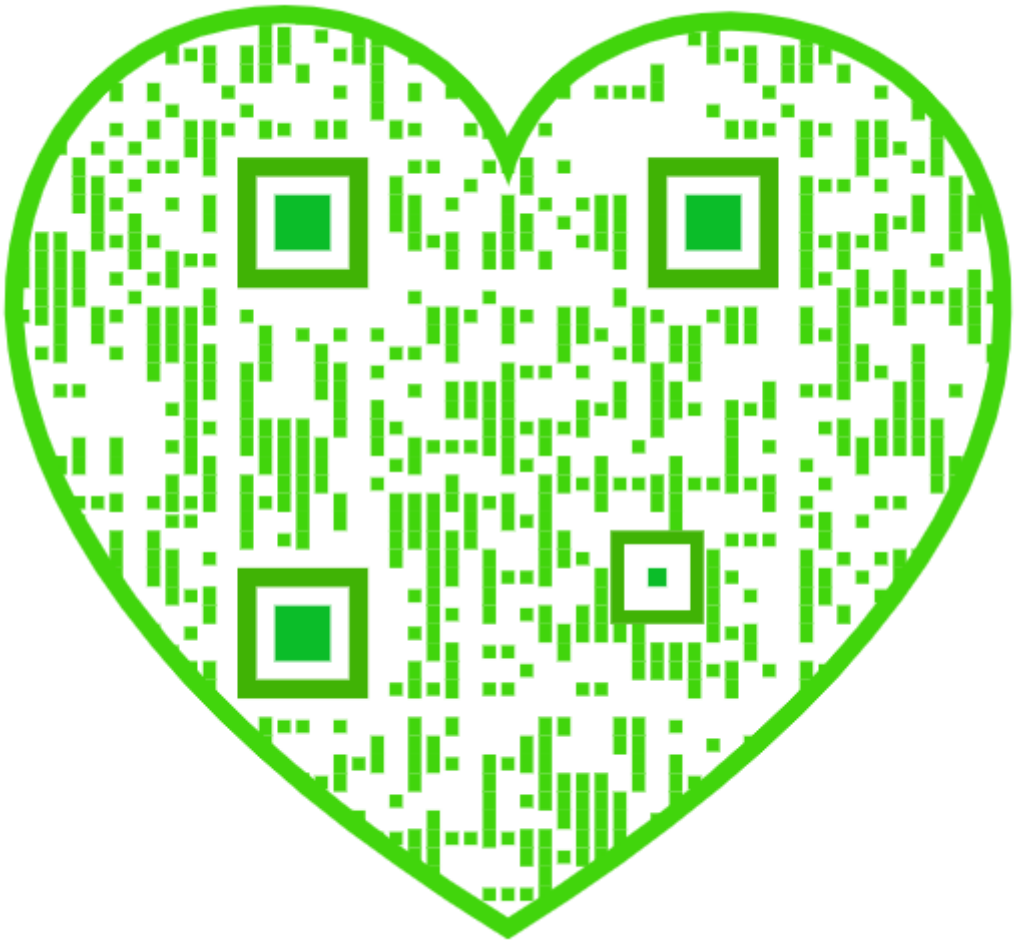

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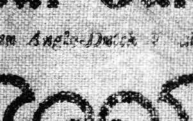

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AN EASY

ANGLO-AFRIKANDER

TAAL GUIDE

(WITH AN ANGLO-DUTCH VOCABULARY).

Especially compiled for the use of Anglo-South-Africans

BY

J. C. EVERETT.

LONDON:
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INTRODUCTION.

The Publishers desire to place before the public a really easy Anglo-Taal Guide, that will allow the reader to acquire a fairly good idea of the language as spoken. Practice on the spot will lead to the fuller acquisition, but sufficient information is contained in these pages to enable the reader to converse in the Taal dialect.

The spelling is that usually adopted, though there is no uniform practice in this respect, as a perusal of the works of the small number of Taal writers will show.

Concise without being complex, this little work will be found a useful primary guide.

Throughout the book all Taal and Dutch words are printed in *italics*.

A useful Anglo-Dutch vocabulary will be found at the end of the book.

Under the heading "LESSONS AT SIGHT" will be found an easy method of acquiring the knowledge of the principal Verbs, Nouns, and Adjectives in sentence form.

The Publishers trust that the simple elementary manner in which the book is compiled, will be its chief recommendation.

London, 1903.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE TAAL.

Cape Dutch, or the Taal, as it is now usually designated, is a simplified form of the Netherlands, or Hollander language.

The settlement of the Dutch at the Cape towards the latter part of the seventeenth century, naturally led to the superior language of the civilised European superseding the native dialects. Not, however, in its pure original form; for the language of the Hollander was far too difficult for the Hottentot to master. It was, therefore, simplified in such a manner, as to speedily become a medium of conversation between master and servant, and was generally accepted as a means of intercourse. From this evolved the language, if it can be so called, that is generally spoken between Cape Town and Fort Salisbury.

The settlement of the Huguenots in South Africa after their expulsion from France, and the progress these settlers made at the time, would lead one to suppose that many traces of the French language would be found in the Taal. Such, however, is not the case, and although various causes have been assigned for this, it is asserted by the best

authorities that the French settlers, obeying an order of the Dutch East India Company, adopted the Dutch language to such effect, that nearly all traces of their own speedily disappeared.

The influence of Luther seems to have followed the Dutch settlers and pervaded their language. The Holy Writ has been the vocabulary of the Afrikander, whenever the limited dialect failed. It is generally acknowledged that none can be more apt in Scriptural quotation than the Afrikander, when occasion arises.

There are, however, two forms of Cape Dutch. The one generally taught in schools, and used in public institutions, is capable of being very expressive, and has a larger scope than generally acknowledged. The other is the common vernacular; the *patois* which is in general use, and which the Anglo-Afrikander must acquire to be understood in all parts of this vast country.

It is used by all South Africans in order to express their wants, feelings, and answers, in the shortest possible way, and though the vocabulary is very limited, it is capable of being very expressive.

English words are rapidly finding their way into the Taal, but where so many nationalities are engaged in business, and where the Kaffir and other

native races have to be controlled by one language, it is safe to assert that the Taal will continue to be the dialect of all South Africans.

An era of great prosperity seems to be dawning for South Africa, and for many years to come the commercial world will follow the Anglo-Afrikander —and who is to tell whether in the course of years, the fusion of races may not produce a South African language?

PRONUNCIATION
AND
PECULIARITIES OF DIALECT.

The reader should begin by mastering the pronunciation of the letters, which have not the exact equivalent English sound, as below:—

a, e, i, o, have the sound of *ah*, *ay*, *ee*, *oh*, and have a long and short sound. Double vowels have the long sound. Single vowels are LONG if the following consonant has another vowel after it, as *fader*, father; and SHORT, when not so followed, as *kinders*, children. When final, *a*, *e*, *i*, and *o* are LONG.

u, when LONG, sounds like French *u* in *lune* or German *ü* in *für;* when SHORT, sounds somewhat like the English short *u* in *but*.

y, or ei = English *a* in *late*.

ii (ie) = English *ee* in *thee*.

oe = English *oo* in *too*.

ui has no exact English sound.

g is always a guttural.

j = English *y* in *yield*.

s is equivalent to English *z*.

w = English *v*.

oei is equivalent to *ooy*.

The reader should now imprint on the memory the following peculiarities of the dialect.

There is only one definite article in the Taal—the word *di*, used for all nouns alike, singular and plural, as *di pad*, the road; *di rifiir*, the river; *di home*, the trees. The word *di* also means "this" or "that" when used before a noun.

The indefinite article is the word *een*, abbreviated to *'n*, as *'n pad*, *'n man*, *'n frou*, and when used in full, signifies the number one, as *een pad*, one road.

The verb *is* has the English signification, and is also used for the word "are."

EXAMPLES.

Di	*pad*	*is*	*goed*
The	road	is	good
Di	*home*	*is*	*mooi*
The	trees	are	pretty

A SYNOPSIS OF GRAMMAR.

The following are the

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR:

Ek	*Myn*	*Jy*	*Hy*	*Sy*	*Dit*	*Syn*
I	My	You	He	She	It	Its
also *My*		*Haar*		*Hom*		*Jou*
Me		Her		Him		Your

PLURAL:

Ons	*Julle*	*Hulle*
We, Us, Our.	You, Your.	They, Them, Their.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS:

Wi?	*Wat?*	*Watter?*
Who?	What?	Which?

ADJECTIVES.—When used BEFORE a noun, the letter *e* is added, as *groote perd*, large horse, the word *groot* meaning "large."

When expressing degree, the English method is followed, as in GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST, that is to say, the letters *er* are added to express COMPARATIVE, and the letters *ste* to express the SUPERLATIVE forms—as *groot, grooter, grootste.*

NOUNS.—The plural is generally formed by adding *s* or *e* to the singular, as the plural of *saal* (saddle) would be *saals*, or *perd* (horse), *perde* (horses).

There are exceptions to this rule, and, as far as possible, examples of all will be found in LESSONS AT SIGHT, and THE ANGLO-TAAL DIALOGUES.

GENDER in nouns is generally indicated by different words, as *hond*, dog; *teef*, bitch; although in a few cases, the added letters *in* or *ess*, indicate sex, as *Koning*, King; *Koningin*, Queen; or *digter*, poet; *digteress*, poetess.

It may here be remarked, that diminutive nouns are characteristic of the Taal, and are nearly always used as expressions of endearment, the letters *tji*, *etji* and *i* or *iis* being added to the noun.

EXAMPLES.

Froutji little or dear wife.
Karretji small cart.
Dorpi little village.
Susteriss little sister.

VERBS.—The conjugation of the Taal Verb is readily understood. It remains unaltered throughout in the Infinitive form, and the past tense is signified by the prefix *ge*.

EXAMPLE.

VERB: *Kom*, to come.
Present—*te kom*, come. Past—*gekom*, came.

INDICATIVE MOOD:

Ek	*Jy*	*Hy*	*Ons*	*Julle*	*Hulle*	*KOM*
I	Thou	He	We	You	They	Come

PERFECT TENSE:

	het	*gekom*
	have	come

FUTURE TENSE:

sal *kom*
shall come.

FUTURE PERFECT:

sal *gekom* *he*
shall have come.

CONDITIONAL PRESENT:

sou *kom*
should come.

CONDITIONAL PERFECT:

sou *gekom* *he*
should have come.

IMPERATIVE:

kom
come.

The verbs *he*, to have, and *wees*, to be, are irregular in their conjugation, and *he* becomes *het* in some forms. Examples will be found in the Dialogues.

It now remains to mention some of the most common PREPOSITIONS, as follows: *Fan*, of or from, also used as a compound word, *fan-dag*, to-day; *fan-nag*, to-night, etc. *Fer*, for; *na*, towards; *up*, upon; *om*, round; *in*, in; *uit*, out; *af*, down; *neffens*, beside; *bruitekant*, outside; *binnekant*, inside.

The CONJUNCTIONS *en*, and; *mar*, but; *wanner*, when; *omdat*, because; are in every-day use.

Lessons at Sight.

WITH PRINCIPAL NOUNS, VERBS, AND ADJECTIVES.

It is not possible, in the limited space at our disposal, to give anything like a vocabulary of the Taal, but some of the principal nouns, verbs, and adjectives, have been so arranged in this section of the book, that the reader may be able to form short sentences at sight, whilst at the same time acquiring the English meaning of the Taal words in general use.

The reader will remember that the Definite Article *Di*, THE, can be applied to all nouns alike, and that the word *is*, is equivalent to the English IS, or ARE.

A short sentence can be formed by using these words in conjunction with a noun and adjective:—

EXAMPLES.

NOUN.	ADJECTIVE.
Mysi, Girl.	*Mooi*, Pretty.

Di Mysi is mooi.
The girl is pretty.

(Also means This and That, when used before a noun.)

Stewels, Boots.	*Groot*, Large.

Di Stewels is groot.
The boots are large.

The examples can be easily applied to the following:—

Nouns.	Adjectives.
Pad, Road	*Goed*, Good.
Kamer, Room.	*Groot*, Large.
Koei, Cow.	*Wit*, White.
Perd, Horse *Perde*, Horses.	*Swart*, Black.
Hond, Dog.	*Min*, Little
Mysi, Girl.	*Jonk*, Young.
Boom, Tree.	*Oud*, Old.
Dorp, Village.	*Klyn*, Small.
Water, Water.	*Sleg*, Bad.
Jong, Boy.	*Blij*, Glad.
Skaap, Sheep.	*Mager*, Thin.
Kar, Cart.	*Nuw*, New.
Kos, Food.	*Duur*, Expensive.
Nag, Night.	*Donker*, Dark.
Stoep, Verandah.	*Mooi*, Pretty.
Foet, Foot.	*Lelik*, Ugly.
Weer, Weather.	*Warm* Warm.
Dag, Day.	*Kou (d)*, Cold.
Fuur, Fire.	*Helder*, Bright.
Kombuis, Kitchen.	*Skoon*, Clean.
Toom, Bridle.	*Fuil*, Dirty.
Brood, Bread.	*Soet*, Sweet.
Druif, Grape *Druiwe*, Grapes	*Suur*, Sour.
Groente, Vegetables	*Groene*, Green.
Man, Man	*Luie* Lazy.

By re-arranging the foregoing Nouns and Adjectives, many more sentences can be formed. The reader should endeavour to form short sentences with the other nouns and adjectives given in the book. This will help to impress the meaning of the different words on the memory, and at the same time give a rudimentary idea of sentence formation.

The next lesson will be to apply the Indefinite Article *een*, A or An, abbreviated to *'n*, to the nouns and adjectives of *quality* given above.

The Verb *is* will be dispensed with, and the adjectives placed *before* the nouns. It should be remembered that the letter ***e*** is added to adjectives of quality that come before nouns.

The following examples will guide the reader:—

Adjectives.	Nouns.
*Goed**e***, Good.	*Perd*, Horse.
*'n Goed**e***	*Perd.*
a good	horse.
or	
an	
*Fuil**e***, Dirty.	*Kamer*, Room.
'n Fuile	*Kamer.*
a dirty	room.

It will now be advisable to give a few simple examples of how the Pronouns, both Personal and Interrogative, can be applied.

The reader may refer to the Synopsis of Grammar, where the Pronouns in general use are given, and apply them all where possible.

Below will be found examples in order, *i.e.*, Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, and Interrogative.

Personal Pronoun.	Verb.	Indef. Art.	Noun.
Ek	*het*	*'n*	*plaas.*
I	have	a	farm.

Possessive Pronoun.	Noun.	Verb.	Adjective.
Jou	*saal*	*is*	*nuw.*
Your	saddle	is	new.

Demonstrative Pronoun.	Noun.	Verb.	Adjective.
Dit or *Dat*	*diamant*	*is*	*duur.*
This or that	diamond	is	expensive or dear.

Interrogative Pronouns.	Verb.	Def. Art.	Noun.
Wi	*het*	*di*	*sout?*
Who	has	the	salt?

	Noun.	Verb.	Adverb.
Wat	*stad*	*is*	*naby?*
What	town	is	near?
Watter	*boek*	*is*	*hiir?*
Which	book	is	here?

THE PRINCIPAL VERBS AND EXAMPLES.

In compiling this work, every effort has been made to give instruction and information in the plainest language. Therefore, a few examples are given below of VERBS and their relative positions in simple sentences. It may be noted here, that the Taal has what is called "a double negation"—that is to say, when the sentence is negative, the word *ni*=no or not, follows the final verb. An example in English would be "There is no one here, *no*." A few examples will be found amongst those given below. The reader will remember that the added *ge* indicates the past tense.

The principal verbs are in black letters.

TAAL:	ENGLISH:
Wi het di groente ***gekook****?*	Who cooked the vegetables?
Hulle het di beste koring ***gestell****.*	They have stolen the best wheat.
Watter soorte fan blomme ***groei*** *hiir?*	What sort of flowers do you grow here?
Ek het dit ni ***gehoor*** *ni.*	I did not hear it (no).
Hy het my 'n hond ***gebreng****.*	He has brought me a dog.

TAAL.	ENGLISH.
Ni, dis nog ni ***gekom*** *ni.*	No, it has not yet come (no).
Hulle ***stuur*** *fer hulle na di stal.*	They send them to the stable.
Ek het ni fer hom ***gesiin*** *ni.*	I have not seen him, (no).
Ek wil daar-de kar ***ferkoop***.	I want to sell that cart.
Het julle al ***geeet****?*	Have you all eaten?
Moe ni ***praat*** *ni.*	Do not talk (of it).
Ons het van Johannesburg ***gekom***.	We came from Johannesburg.

The following is a list of Verbs in general use:—

TAAL.	ENGLISH.
Fraag	to ask
Antwood	„ answer
Bad	„ bathe
Begin	„ begin
Bind	„ bind
Bring	„ bring
Slaan	„ beat
Breek	„ break
Glo	„ believe
Blaas	„ blow
Koop	„ buy
Draag	„ carry
Fang	„ catch

Taal.	English.
Schommaak	to clean
Angaan	„ continue
Kook	„ cook
Suy	„ cut
Kom	„ come
Handel	„ deal
Ferlos	„ deliver
Ferwoes	„ destroy
Hinder	„ disturb
Ferdeel	„ divide
Drink	„ drink
Dryf	„ drive
Graaf	„ dig
Eet	„ eat
Fernoom	„ enquire
Foel	„ feel
Feg	„ fight
Find	„ find
Fli	„ fly
Kry	„ get
Ge	„ give
Maal	„ grind
Groe	„ grow
Ha'el	„ hail
Hang	„ hang
Genees	„ heal
Help	„ help

Taal.	English.
Huur	to hire
Raak	„ hit
Hou	„ hold
Hoop	„ hope
Jag	„ hunt
Skop	„ kick
Doodmaak	„ kill
Weet	„ know
Klop	„ knock
Duur	„ last
Lag	„ laugh
Leer	„ learn
Fërlaat	„ leave
Lyk	„ like
Leef	„ live
Laai	„ load
Kyk	„ look
Lief hê	„ love
Maak	„ make
Meet	„ measure
Ontmoet	„ melt
Maai	„ mow
Noem	„ name
Ferf	„ paint
Pluk	„ pick
Plant	„ plant
Speal	„ play

Taal.	English.
Giit	to pour
Prys	„ praise
Bid	„ pray
Drak	„ press
Bëlö	„ promise
Straf	„ punish
Re'ent	„ rain
Lees	„ read
Ontfang	„ receive
Bly	„ remain
Rus	„ rest
Braai	„ roast
Faar	„ sail
Red	„ save
Saag	„ saw
Sê	„ say
Fat	„ seize
Fërkoop	„ sell
Naai	„ sew
Skud	„ shake
Skyn	„ shine
Skiit	„ shoot
Sug	„ sigh
Sing	„ sing
Sit	„ sit
Slaap	„ sleep
Ruik	„ smell
Rook	„ smoke

Taal.	English.
Klink	to sound
Saai	„ sow
Spreek	„ speak
Steel	„ steal
Stap	„ step
Ophou	„ stop
Stryk	„ stroke
Fé	„ sweep
Swem	„ swim
Neem	„ take
Anfal	„ take hold of
Praat	„ talk
Proef	„ taste
Fërtel	„ tell
Denk	„ to think
Trap	„ tread
Bëhandël	„ treat
Draai	„ turn
Bëgryp	„ understand
Kuiër	„ visit
Loop	„ walk
Was	„ wash
Wé	„ weigh
Win	„ win
Wind	„ wind
Werk	„ work
Wensch	„ wish
Skry	„ write

The following list of NOUNS will be found useful to the beginner. It is, necessarily, a short list, but contains the Nouns that the reader will probably require to use most frequently:—

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
A	
Agent	*Agent*
Arithmetic	*Rekenkunde*
B	
Boiler	*Kettel*
Boots	*Stewels*
Bottle	*Bottel*
Boy	*Jong*
Brandy	*Brandewyn*
Bread	*Brood*
Brother	*Broer*
Butcher	*Slagter*
C	
Cart	*Kar*
Church	*Kerk*
Clothes	*Goed*
Coal	*Kool*
Coat	*Baatji*
Coffee	*Koffi*
Corn	*Koring*

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
D	
Day	*Daag*
Daughter	*Dogter*
Doctor	*Dokter*
Door	*Deur*
Drift	*Drift*
E	
Engine	*Engine*
F	
Farm	*Plaas*
Father	*Fader*
Fire	*Fuur*
Food	*Kos*
Fork	*Fork*
G	
Garden	*Tuin*
Girl	*Mysi*
Gold	*Goad*
Grape	plural, *Druiwe*
H	
Harness	*Tuig*
Hay	*Hooi*
Horse	*Perd*
Hospital	*Hospital*
House	*Huis*

English.	Taal.
K	
Kitchen	*Kombuis*
Knife	*Mes*
L	
Letter	*Briif*
M	
Machine	*Masiin*
Man	*Man*
Market	*Mark*
Meat	*Flys*
Milk	*Melk*
Mother	*Moeder*
N	
Night	*Nag*
O	
Oats	*Hawei*
Ox	*Os*
Ox-waggon	*Ossewa*
P	
Peach	*Perski*
Post office	*Pos Kantoor*
Pudding	*Podding*

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
R	
River	*Rifiir*
Road	*Pad*
Room	*Kamer*
S	
Saddle	*Saal*
Salt	*Sout*
School	*Skool*
Sheep	*Skaap*
Sister	*Suster*
Son	*Seun*
Soup	*Sop*
Spoon	*Lepel*
Stable	*Stal*
Stamp	*Stemp*
Stone	*Klip*
Street	*Straat*
T	
Table	*Tafel*
Tea	*Té*
Telegraph	*Telegraaf*
Town	*Straad*
Train	*Tryn*
Tram	*Tram*
Tree	*Boom*
U	
Uncle	*Oom*

English.	Taal.
V	
Vegetables	*Groente*
Veldt	*Feld*
Verandah	*Stoep*
Village	*Dorp*
W	
Water	*Water*
Weather	*Weer*

To conclude the lessons, a few examples are given of the general manner in which Afrikanders address each other.

An old man is addressed as *Oom*, uncle, and his wife as *Tante*, aunt. Males address one another as *Broer*, brother, or *Ou Broer*, old brother, the *ou* being a term of endearment. Females will say *Suster*, sister. Fathers are addressed as *Pa*, and mothers as *Ma*; grandfathers as *Ou Pa*, and grandmothers as *Ou Ma*. A minister of religion is called *Meneer*, Mister, and a schoolmaster, *Meester*. A male native is called *jong*, or *ou jong*, a female native as *ou myd*.

Natives usually address their masters as *Seur*, or *Baas*, and their mistresses as *Ou Noi*.

NUMERALS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

NUMERALS.

Taal.	English.
Een	One
Twee	Two
Dri	Three
Fiir	Four
Fyf	Five
Ses	Six
Sewe	Seven
Ag	Eight
Neè	Nine
Tiin	Ten
Ellef	Eleven
Twalef	Twelve
Dertiin	Thirteen
Feertiin	Fourteen
Fyftiin	Fifteen
Sestiin	Sixteen
Sewentiin	Seventeen
Agtiin	Eighteen
Nè'entiin	Nineteen
Twintig	Twenty
Een en twintig	Twenty-one
Tween twintig	Twenty-two

Taal.	English.
Dertig	Thirty
Feertig	Forty
Fyftig	Fifty
Sestig	Sixty.
Sewentig	Seventy
Taggentig	Eighty
Neentig	Ninety
Honderd	One hundred
Duisend	One thousand
Fyf duisend	Five thousand
Een millioen	One million

Eenmaal	Once
Twemaal	Twice
Drimaal	Thrice
Fiirmaal	Four times
Fyfmaal	Five times
Sesmaal	Six times
Sewemaal	Seven times
Agmaal	Eight times
Neemaal	Nine times
Tiinmaal	Ten times

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1
Avoirdupois.

16 ounces (*ons*)	= 1 pound (*pond*)
100 ℔s.	= 1 Cape cwt.
112 ℔s.	= 1 English cwt.
2,000 ℔s.	= 1 Cape ton (*Kaapsche ton*)
2,240 ℔s.	= 1 English ton

2

Liquid Measure.

2 Cape pints (*pint*)	=	1 Cape quart.
6 Cape quarts (*kwart*)	=	1 Cape gallon.
8 Cape bottles (*bottel*)	=	1 Cape gallon.
1 Anker	=	$7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.
1 Aum (*aam*)	=	$31\frac{2}{3}$ gallons.
1 Leaguer (*legger*)	=	$126\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

3

Dry Measure.

3 Bushels (*boessel*) = 1 Muid or sack (*mud or sak*)
8 Gallons = 1 Bushel (*boessel*)

4

Land Measure.

1,000 Cape Feet = 1,033 British Feet
12 Cape Feet = 1 Cape Rood (*Kaapse Roede*)
426 Cape Roods = 1 English Mile (*Myl*)
144 Cape Square Feet = 1 Cape Square Rood
600 Cape Square Roods = 1 Cape Morgen (*Morge*)
1 Cape Morgen = 2·12 English Acres
302·38 Cape Morgen = 1 English Square Mile

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Under this heading will be found items of useful information:—

English Money.

'n Stui'er	a Halfpenny
'n Oulap	a Penny
Trêpens	Threepence
Sixpens	Sixpence
Silling	Shilling
Daalder	Shilling and Sixpence
Twé Silling	a Florin
Half kroon	Half-a-crown
'n Kroon	a Crown
'n Pond	a Pound

Days of the Week.

Sondag	Sunday
Maandag	Monday
Dingesdag	Tuesday
Woensdag	Wednesday
Donderdag	Thursday
Frydag	Friday
Sewentig	Saturday

Months of the Year.

Jannewari	January
Feberwari	February

Taal.	English.
Maart	March
April	April
My	May
Juny	June
July	July
Augustus	August
September	September
October	October
Nofember	November
Desember	December

Points of the Compass.

Taal.	English.
Di Noord	The North
Di Suid	The South
Di Oos	The East
Di West	The West

Expressions of Time.

Taal.	English.
Hoe laat is dit?	What's the time?
Twalef uur	Noon
'n Half uur	Half an hour
'n Kwartiir	A quarter of an hour
Dri Kwartiir	Three-quarters of an hour
Twintig minute	Twenty Minutes
Kwart o'er	A quarter past

It is intended to conclude this section of the book with lists of various words or phrases that are relative to special topics.

The following words represent family relatives in English and Taal.

English.	Taal.
Husband	*Man*
Father	*Fader*
Woman or Wife	*Frou*
Mother	*Moeder*
Mr. or Sir.	*Meneer*
Mrs.	*Juffrou*
Madam	*Noi*
Miss	*Jongnoi*
Sister	*Suster*
Brother	*Broer*
Son	*Seun*
Daughter	*Dogter*
Cousin or Nephew	*Neef*
Uncle	*Oom*
Aunt	*Tante*
Boy	*Jongetji*
Girl	*Mysi*
Godfather	*Peetoom*
Godmother	*Peettante*

The Seasons.

English.	Taal.
Spring	*Foorjaar*
Summer	*Somer*
Autumn	*Herfs*
Winter	*Winter*

In expressing any particular periods of time, the following terms may be used:—

English.	Taal.
A day	*'n dag*
A week	*n' week*
A month	*n' maand*
A year	*n' jaar*
A century	*'n eeuw*
This morning	*Fan oggend*
This evening	*Fan a'end*
To-morrow morning	*Moore oggend*
Last night	*Gister a'end*
An hour	*'n uur*
A minute	*'n minuut*
A second	*'n sekond*
To-day	*Fandaag*
To-morrow	*Moore*

The following words refer to orchard or garden produce:—

English.	Taal.
Garden	*Tuin*
Trees	*Bome*
Guavas	*Koejawels*
Pomegranates	*Granaat-appels*
Apples	*Appels*
Quinces	*Kweepers*
Pears	*Pere*
Peaches	*Perskiis*
Grapes	*Druiwe*
Lemons	*Sure lamoens*

English.	Taal.
Fruit	*Frugte*
Gate	*Hek*
Roses	*Rose*
Blossom	*Bloome*
Water-melons	*Water-meloens*
Honey	*Heuning*
Plants	*Plante*

A small list of vegetables:—

English.	Taal.
Cucumbers	*Koomkoommers*
Tomatoes	*Tammatiis*
Spinach	*Spinasi*
Potatoes	*Artappels*
Carrots	*Worteltjiis*
Onions	*Uiwe*
Cabbages	*Kool*
Beans	*Boontjiis*

Terms relative to farming:—

English.	Taal.
The Farm	*Di plaas*
The Plough	*Di ploe*
Soil	*Grond*
Fields	*Lande*
Rye	*Rog*
Wheat	*Koreng*
Orchard	*Boord*
Caterpillars	*Ruspers*
Locusts	*Sprinkhame*

English.	Taal.
Root	*Wortel*
Sheep	*Skape*
Farmer	*Boer*
Cows	*Koeie*
Milk	*Melk*
Fowls	*Hoenders*
Broods	*Broeisels*
Horse	*Perd*
Saddle	*Saal*
Bridle	*Toom*
Oats	*Hawer*
Bird	*Fogel*
Hedge	*Hyning*
Water	*Water*
Willow-trees	*Wilgerboome*
Veldt	*Feld*
Stallion	*Hengs*
Mare	*Merri*
Goat	*Bok*
Colt	*Ful*

The following is a short list of terms relating to mining:—

English.	Taal.
The Mill	*Di Meul*
The Mines	*Di Myne*
Minerals	*Delfstoffe*
Diamond	*Diamant*
Machine	*Masiin*
Goldmine	*Goudmyn*

English.	Taal.
Batteries	*Stampers*
Metals	*Menigte*
Rocks	*Klippe*
Capital	*Kapitale*
Copper-mine	*Koper-myn*
Coal-mine	*Kool-myn*
Smoke	*Rook*
Engines	*Engines*
Industry	*Industri*
Duty	*Regte*
Pans	*Panne*
Gold	*Goud*
Silver	*Silfer*
Mining	*Grawe*
Shifts or relays	*Skofte*
Very-rich	*Banje ryk*

Churches.—A few denominations are given here to show the reader how the names are written or expressed:—

The English, or High Church.

Di Engelse, or Hoo'e Kerk.

The Wesleyans = *Di Wesleyansee.*

The Baptists = *Di Baptiste.*

The Catholic Church = *Di Katooliike Kerk.*

The Dutch Reformed Church, or *Di Hollans Griffor-meerde Kerk*, is by far the strongest amongst Afrikanders, and was formerly supported by the Government.

ANGLO-TAAL DIALOGUES.

The opening dialogues given below are in the form of questions, it being presumed that the reader's first conversational attempts in the Taal will be prompted by the desire to obtain information.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
How do you do, sir?	*Hoe faar jy, meneer?*
Where do you come from?	*Waar kom jy fandaan?*
What village is that?	*Watter dorp is dit?*
How far is it?	*Hoe fer is dit?*
Is this the right road?	*Is dit di regte pad?*
Can you speak English at all?	*Kan jy oek al wat Engels praat?*
Will you come in?	*Wil jy mar binne kom?*
What is the matter?	*Wat skeel is dan?*
How is that?	*Hoe kom dan so?*
What are you doing there?	*Wat doen jy daar?*
Where are the horses?	*Waar is di perde?*
How much did you give for that cart?	*Hoefeul het jy fer di kar?*
How did you sleep?	*Hoe het jy geslaap?*
Where is the boy?	*Waar is di jong?*
Where is your saddle?	*Waar is jou saal?*
Where is my bridle?	*Waar is myn toom?*

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
Who is the master here?	*Wi is di baas hiir?*
Can you give me anything to eat?	*Kan jy my oek wat kos ge?*
Can you give me a room for the night?	*Kan jy my fer fannag oek 'n kamer ge?*

The dialogues to follow will refer to ordinary domestic and business matters, and as far as possible will be short, complete, and relative.

DIALOGUE 1.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
Where are you going this morning?	*Waar gaan fan morre?*
I am going to market.	*Ek gaan mark toe.*
You can go to the store.	*Jy kan na di smeer-winkel toe.*
Here is the list of things.	*Hiir is di lyssi fan alles.*
You take this note to the farm.	*Jy sal di briifi hiir by di plaas breng.*
Is there an answer, master?	*Is daar oek 'n ant-woord op, baas?*
Yes; and come home as quickly as possible.	*Ja; en maak jy so gou molik weer huis-toe kom.*
Yes, master.	*Ja, baas.*

DIALOGUE 2.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
Good morning, sir.	*Goie morre, meneer.*
Good morning, how do you do?	*Goie morre, hoe gaan dit nog met jou?*
Do you want to speak to me?	*Wou jy my spreek?*
Yes, how much do you ask for the horse?	*Ja; hoefeul fra jy fer jou perd?*
How much will you give me — ten pounds?	*Hoefeul wil jy my gê —tiin ponds?*
That is too much.	*Dit is to feul.*
Eight pounds?	*Ag ponds?*
No; I do not want to buy it.	*Ek wil dit ni koop, ni.*

DIALOGUE 3.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
Are your father and mother well?	*Is pappa en mamma fris?*
Yes, thank you.	*Ja, danki.*
How are things about here?	*Hoe lyk di wereld hiir?*
Food is scarce, but in some places things are even worse.	*Di kos is min, in party plekke is dit nog erger.*
Is it very cold here in the winter?	*Is dit baing koud hiir in di winter?*
Yes; sometimes it is very cold.	*Ja; dis soms danig koud.*
We have only a small crop of wheat this year.	*Ons het maar min koring gewin di jaar.*
What vegetables do you grow?	*Watter soorte fan groente groei hiir?*
Peas potatoes, beans, and turnips.	*Ertjiis, artappels, boontjiis en rape.*

DIALOGUE 4.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
Is breakfast not ready?	*Is di brekfis nog ni klaar ni?*
What would you like?	*Wat wil jy dan hê?*
I should like a cup of tea, bread and butter, and eggs.	*Ek sou wel graag 'n koppi te hê, botterbrood en y'ers.*
Yes, sir.	*Ja, meneer.*
Will breakfast be ready soon?	*Is di brekfis gou klaar?*
Yes sir; Will you have some tongue?	*Ja, meneer; Wil jy oek tong hê?*
No; nothing more, thank you.	*Ne, niks meer, danki.*
Who has cleaned the boots?	*Wi het di stewels gepoets?*
The boy, sir.	*Di jong, meneer.*

DIALOGUE 5.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
The farm looks very nice.	*Di plaas lyk regte fraai.*
Yes; and there is a larger one behind.	*Ja, en ons het 'n grotere agter.*
Have you had a good deal of rain?	*Het julle ordentlyk re 'ent gehad?*
Not so very much.	*Ni so danig banje ni.*
I suppose you have a deal of watering to do in the summer.	*Jy moet seker fluks water by in di somer.*
Not so very much.	*Ni so daing banje ni.*
There are two fine oak trees standing here.	*Daar staan twe mooie ykebome hiir.*
We have not very many here.	*Ons het ni feul daarfan hiir ni.*

DIALOGUE 6.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
There is a large diamond mine here.	*Daar is 'n groote diamant-myn hiir.*
Yes; there are hundreds of Kaffirs working in the mine.	*Ja; daar is honderde fan Kaffirs wat daar in di myn werk.*
The stones are first put on sieves.	*Di klippe kom eirs op di siffe.*
The last siftings are put on the table, and sorted by hand.	*Di laaste sifsels word op tafels en met di hand uitegesoek.*
As the Kaffirs leave the mines, they are searched for diamonds.	*As di Kaffirs uit di myn kom, word hul ondersoek fer diamante.*
The Kaffirs work in shifts of eight hours.	*Di Kaffirs werk in skofte fan ag uur.*
The work goes on day and night.	*Di werk gaan dag en nag.*

DIALOGUE 7.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
Gold mines are mostly found in the Transvaal.	*Di goudmyne is di meeste in Transvaal.*
Which is the largest town?	*Watter is di grootste staad?*
Johannesburg is the chief town.	*Johannesburg is di groote staad.*
There is a lot of money sunk in gold mines.	*Dar is feul geld ingesteek en goudmyne.*
There are silver, copper, tin, and coal mines in this country.	*Daar is silfer, koper, tin, en koolmyne en di land.*
There will be a lot of money made out of the mines in time to come.	*Daar sal banje geld uit di myne gemaak word di eerste tyd wat nou kom.*
Yes; the ground is very rich in minerals.	*Ja; di ground is banje ryk an delstoffe.*

DIALOGUE 8.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
I am riding to town to-day.	*Ek ry fandag staad-toe.*
How far is it?	*Hoe fer is dit?*
About ten miles.	*Byna tiin myle.*
I came to ask if you had any letters for the mail.	*Ek kom fra of jy briwe het fer di mail.*
Yes, thank you; there are four.	*Ja, danki; daar is fiir.*
Here are the letters for the mail.	*Hiir is di briwe om in di mail te sit.*
I will be careful with them.	*Ek sal wel daarfoor soore.*
Where must I post the letters?	*Waar moet ek di briwe in di pos sit?*
The Town post-office.	*Di staad pos-kantoor hulle.*
Will they be in time for the mail?	*Is hulle tyds genoeg fer di mail?*
Yes; it does not go till to-morrow.	*Ja; di gaan pas morre weg.*

DIALOGUE 9.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
Where do your brothers live?	*Waar woon jou broers?*
One of my brothers lives at Durban, in Natal, the other in Ladysmith.	*Een fan myn broers woon in Durban, in Natal, di ander in Ladysmith.*
Where is that?	*Waar is dit dan?*
It is a long way to the North.	*Dis fer na di Noorde toe.*
And where does your sister live?	*En waar woon jou suster?*
She lives in the next farm to this.	*Sy woon en di plaas hiir naas.*
How many children have you?	*Hoe feul kinders het jy?*
Two, one boy and one girl.	*Twe, een jongeti en een mysi.*
How old are they?	*Hoe oud?*
The boy is ten years old, and the girl is four.	*Di jongeti is tiin jaar oud, di mysi is fiir.*
They are still young.	*Hulle is banje klein.*

DIALOGUE 10.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
You look ill. What is the matter?	*Jy lyk danig siik. Wat skeel jy dan?*
I have some business at my lawyer's.	*Ek het besighyd by di prokurer.*
What is the difficulty?	*Wat is dan di moeilikhyd?*
I only want to get advice.	*Ek wil net raad neem.*
Can I do anything for you?	*Kan ek oek nog wat fer jou doen?*
No, thank you.	*Nê, danki.*
You did not eat anything for dinner.	*Jy het fan middag niks geeet ni.*
I really cannot eat.	*Ek kan ni eet ni.*
You do not feel well.	*Jy foel my ni goed ni.*
You must go to bed; we must do all we can to make you feel better.	*Jy moet fluks kooi toe, ons moet alles molike dat jy sal foel goed.*

DIALOGUE 11.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
Where is the master?	*Waar is di baas?*
Here, sir.	*Hiir, meneer.*
Can you give me a room?	*Kan jy my oek 'n kamer gê?*
We have only this small one empty.	*Ons het alleen nog mar di keynt ji hiir leeg.*
That will do well.	*Dis goed genoeg.*
Will you want to be called early?	*Moet jy seker froeg geroep worde?*
Yes; at five o'clock.	*Ja; om fyf uur.*
Have you engaged your place on the post-cart, sir?	*Het jy jou plaas al geneem met di poskar, meneer?*
No; where do I take it?	*Ne; waar doen ek dit dan?*
At the station, sir.	*By di stasi, meneer.*
Thank you, I will go now.	*Danki, ek gaan mar dalik.*

DIALOGUE 12.

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
Can you speak English?	*Kan jy oek Engels praat?*
I can speak a little.	*Ek kan bitje mee praat.*
That is good. What work can you do? Can you look after horses?	*Dis oek al goed. Watter soort fan werk kan jy doen? Kan jy perde oppas?*
Yes, master.	*Ja, baas.*
What is your name?	*Wat is jou naam?*
Peter Rooyen, sir.	*Piet Rooyen, baas.*
You can come to-morrow at the same time.	*Jy kan mar morre om dees tyd terug kom.*
Tuesday, sir?	*Dingesdag, baas?*
Yes. Good morning.	*Ja. Goeie morre.*
Thank you, sir. Good day.	*Danki, baas. Goeie dag.*

The dialogues that have been given in the preceding pages will be found very simple, and all that the ordinary reader will require, until practice gives a fuller knowledge of the dialect.

SIMPLE EXERCISES.

The few simple exercises given below will not put too great a strain on the powers of the reader, and the subjects chosen are those that have already been dealt with in the book.

Sufficient space is left beneath each line to enable the reader to pencil in the translation (if desired) before referring to the Key, p. 56.

Exercises.

Translate into Taal.

1. Where is the boy?
2. The blossoms are pretty.
3. Here is a list of things I want.
4. How many horses have you?
5. I am riding out again to-day.
6. Did you ever see this?
7. The office is across the road.
8. Good day, Mr. Smith.
9. In what condition are the fowls?
10. We have not had very many here.

Translate into English.

1. *Wat jy van plan om te maak fandag?*
2. *Jy het heel gen Englese boeke ni.*
3. *Briiwe word gereken na hulle gewig.*
4. *Hiir is dit, 'n half-kroon en 'n orlap.*
5. *Hoe fer is dit na staad toe?*
6. *Ek weet ni hoe feul myle dit is ni.*
7. *Di jong en di mysi praat in di tuin.*
8. *Di water fan di rifiir is baing goed.*
9. *Watter dag is dit fandag?*
10. *Om regte wees is di eerste ding.*

KEY TO EXERCISES.

Taal Translations.

1. *Waar is di jong?*
2. *Di bloome is mooi.*
3. *Hiir is di lyssi fan alles wat ek noding hê.*
4. *Hoe feul perde het jy?*
5. *Ek gaan fandag huis toe ry.*
6. *Het jy dit al ooit gesiin?*
7. *Di kantoor is anderskant di pad.*
8. *Goeie dag, Meneer Smith.*
9. *In watter kondisi is jue hoenders?*
10. *Ons het ni feul daarfan hiir ni.*

English Translations.

1. What do you intend to do to-day?
2. You have no English books.
3. Letters are charged for according to their weight.
4. Here it is, a half-crown and a penny.
5. How far is it to town?
6. I do not know how many miles it is.
7. The boy and girl talk in the garden.
8. The water from the river is very good.
9. What is the date of to-day?
10. To be right is the first thing.

An Anglo-Dutch Vocabulary.

This is, necessarily, a greatly condensed vocabulary of pure Dutch, of which the Taal dialect is an offshoot.

It contains nearly a thousand words in every-day use, and the reader will do well to study this part of the book, which will be found useful for many purposes. It may also serve as an incentive to study a language that is capable of expressing the most sublime thoughts, and which has been used by the most learned men of past decades.

English.	Dutch.
Ability	*Bekwaamheid*
Abolish	*Afschaffen*
Abominable	*Afschuwelijk*
Absence	*Afwezigheid*
Abstinence	*Onthouding*
Abundance	*Overvloed*
Abuse	*Misbruik*

English.	Dutch.
Accident	*Ongeval, toeval*
Activity	*Werkzaamheid*
Actor	*Tooneelspeler*
Acute	*Scherp*
Address	*Adres*
Admirable	*Bewonderenswaardig*
Advance (to)	*Bevorderen*
Advantageous	*Voordeelig*
Adventure	*Avontuur*
Advertisement	*Advertentie*
Advice	*Advies, bericht, raad*
Affection	*Toegenegenheid*
Afraid	*bang*
Afternoon	*(Na) Middag*
Agree (to) with one	*Met iemand overeenstennen*
Aid	*hulp*
Aim	*Doel*
Air	*Lucht*
Alive	*Levend*
Allow (to)	*Toestaan*
Ambassador	*Gezant*
Ambitious	*Eerzuchtig*
Amount	*Bedrag*
Amusement	*Vermaak*
Ancients	*Oude volken*
Animal	*Dier*
Annexed	*(Hier) Bijgevoegd, ingesloten*
Answer	*Antwoord*
Anxiety	*Angst, begeerte*

English.	Dutch.
Apart (from)	*Afgezien van*
Appear (to).....	*Schijnen*
Appearance	*Schijn*
Appoint (to)	*Bepalen, benoemen*
Appreciate (to)	*Naar waarde schatten*
Apprentice	*Leerjongen*
Apprenticeship	*Leertijd*
Architecture	*Bouwkunst*
Arrangement	*Schikking*
Artist	*Kunstenaar*
Ascent	*Opgang*
Ascribe (to)	*Toeschrijven*
Ashore	*Aan land*
Ask (to)	*Vragen*
Assemble (to)	*Vergaderen*
Assets	*Nagelaten goederen*
Assistant	*Helper*
Assorted	*Gesorteerd*
Assume (to)	*Aannemen, overnemen*
Attack	*Aanval*
Attempt (to)	*Beproeven*
Attend (to).....	*Bijwonen*

Bake (to)	*Bakken*
Balance (to)	*In evenwicht houden*
Bale	*Baal*
Bankrupt	*Bankroet*
Banquet	*Banket*

English.	Dutch.
Bard	*Barde*
Battle	*Slag, veldslag*
Beach	*Strand, wal*
Beast	*Beest*
Beautiful	*Prachtig*
Beauty	*Schoonheid*
Beer	*Bier*
Beggar	*Bedelaar*
Belief	*Geloof*
Belong (to)	*Behooren*
Benefactor	*Weldoener*
Benefit (to)	*Weldoen*
Besiege (to)	*Belegeren*
Bestow (to)	*Besteden*
Betray (to)	*Verraden*
Birth	*Geboorte*
Bishop	*Bisschop*
Black	*Zwart*
Blame (to)	*Laken*
Blessing	*Zegen*
Blow	*Slag*
Blow (to)	*Waaien*
Blue	*Blauw*
Blunder	*Fout*
Board, plank	*Boord*
Boat	*Boot*
Boil (to)	*Koken*
Boldness	*Stoutmoedigheid*
Bookseller	*Boekverkooper*
Bottom	*Bodem*

English.	Dutch.
Bound, to be bound ...	*Gedwongen zijn, moeten*
Branch	*Tak*
Branch of Study	*Studievak*
Brave	*Dapper*
Breakfast	*Ontbijt*
Breath	*Adem*
Breeze	*Bries, koelte*
Bright	*Helder*
Bring (to) up	*Ophalen*
Broad	*Breed*
Building	*Gebouw*
Burnt down	*Afgebrand*
Business	*Bezigheid*
Business matters	*Zaken, handelszaken*
Busy	*Bezig, druk*
Butcher	*Slager*
Buyer	*Kooper*
Calamity	*Ellende, ramp*
Calling	*Beroep*
Calumny	*Laster, lastering*
Capital	*Hoofdstad*
Captain	*Kapitein*
Care	*Hoede*
Care of (to take)	*Passen op*
Care of (to leave to ... the)	*Ter bewaring geven aan*
Carpenter	*Timmerman*
Carpet	*Tapijt*
Cart	*Kar, wagen*

English.	Dutch.
Cash	*Contante (dadelijke), betaling*
Catholic	*Katholiek*
Cause	*Oorzaak*
Celebrated	*Beroemd*
Century	*Eeuw*
Certificate	*Getuigschrift*
Chain	*Keten*
Chair	*Stoel, zetel*
Chance	*Kans*
Chapel	*Kapel*
Chase	*Jacht*
Cheat (to)	*Bedriegen*
Cheer (to)	*Toejuichen*
Chemist	*Scheikundige*
Cherish (to)	*Koesteren, verplegen*
Chicken	*Kuiken*
Chief	*Voornaamste*
Choose (to)	*Kiezen*
Chronicle	*Kroniek*
Church	*Kerk*
Cigar	*Sigaar*
Circular	*Circulaire*
City	*Stad*
Claim	*Eisch*
Clean	*Zuiver*
Clear	*Helder*
Clergyman	*Geestelijke*
Climate	*Klimaat*
Clothing	*Kleeding*
Cloud	*Wolk*

English.	Dutch.
Cloudless	*Wolkeloos*
Coat	*Rok*
Cobbler	*Schoenlapper*
Cock	*Haan*
Coffee	*Koffie*
Cogency	*Kracht, macht*
Coin	*Munt*
Cold	*Koud(e)*
Collection	*Verzameling*
Colonist	*Kolonist*
Colony	*Kolonie*
Colour	*Kleur*
Common	*Gemeen, gewoon*
Communion	*Gemeenschap*
Companion	*Makker, metgezel*
Compare (to)	*Vergelijken*
Compel (to)	*Dwingen*
Competent	*Bevoegd*
Competition	*Concurrentie*
Competitor	*Mededinger*
Complaint	*Klacht*
Complete(ly)	*Volledig*
Complication	*Verwikkeling*
Compliment	*Groet*
Composedly	*Kalm (pjes)*
Composition	*Samenstelling*
Comprehend (to)	*Omvatten*
Comprise (to)	*Bevatten, inhouden*
Conceal (to)	*Verbergen*
Concert-hall	*Concertgebouw*

English.	Dutch.
Condition	*Toestand, voorwaarde*
Confer (to)	*Opdragen*
Confess	*Bekennen*
Confidence	*Vertrouwen*
Confine (to) one's self	*Zich wijden*
Connection	*Kennis*
Connoisseur	*Kenner*
Considerably	*Aanzienlijk*
Consist (to) of	*Bestaan uit*
Consort	*Makker, metgezel*
Conspirator	*Samenzweerder*
Continued	*Vervolg*
Convenience	*Gemak*
Convince (to)	*Overtuigen*
Copper	*Koperen*
Corn	*Koren, graan*
Corner	*Hoek*
Correspondence	*Briefwisseling*
Cottage	*Hut*
Count	*Graaf; rekening*
Country	*Land*
Courageously	*Dapper*
Court-martial	*Krijgsraad*
Court-yard	*Binnenplaats*
Cousin	*Neef*
Cover	*Omslag, band*
Creature	*Schepsel*
Creditor	*Crediteur*
Crew	*Scheepsvolk*
Cross (to)	*Oversteken*

English.	Dutch.
Crowd	*Menigte*
Crowded	*Gevuld, volgepropt*
Crown	*Kroon*
Crusade	*Kruistocht*
Cunning	*Listig*
Cup	*Beker, Kop*
Custom	*Gewoonte; klandisie*
Customer	*Klant*
Damage	*Schade, nadeel*
Dangerous	*Gevaarlijk*
Dash (to) open	*Openstooten*
Dear	*Lief, waard*
Death	*Dood*
Debate	*Debat*
Debt	*Schuld*
Deceased	*Overleden(e)*
Deceive (to)	*Bedriegen*
Deceiver	*Bedrieger*
Declare (to)	*Verklaren*
Decline (to)	*Afslaan, afwijken*
Decorated	*Versierd*
Deduct (to)	*Aftrekken, korten*
Deer	*Hert*
Defend (to)	*Verdedigen*
Defence	*Verdediging*
Defy (to)	*Uitdagen*
Delicacy	*Kieschheid; lekkernij*
Delight	*Genot, bekoorlijkheid*
Delightful	*Bekoorlijk*

English.	Dutch.
Delivery	*Aflevering*
Deny (to)	*Loochenen*
Depart (to)	*Vertrekken*
Dependent	*Ondergeschikt*
Depressed	*Verdrukt*
Description	*Beschrijving*
Deserter	*Deserteur*
Deserve (to)	*Verdienen*
Desire	*Verlangen*
Despatch	*Depeche, haast*
Desperate	*Wanhopig*
Despotic	*Despotiek*
Destitute of	*Ontbloot van*
Devote (to)	*(Toe) wijden*
Dialogue	*Gesprek, samenspraak*
Diatribe	*Hekelschrift, schimprede*
Difficult	*Moeielijk*
Dinner	*Middageten*
Direct (to)	*Besturen*
Disagreeable	*Onaangenaam*
Disappear (to)	*Verdwijnen*
Discuss (to)	*Beredeneeren*
Disgraceful	*Schandelijk*
Disguise	*Vermomming*
Dispatch (to)	*Met spoed afzenden*
Disposal	*Schikking*
Distance	*Afstand*
Do	*Doen*
Dog	*Hond*

English.	Dutch.
Door	*Deur*
Doubtlessly	*Ongetwijfeld*
Draft	*Wissel*
Drag (to)	*Dreggen, trekken*
Dreadful	*Vreeselijk*
Dream	*Droom*
Drive	*Rijplaats*
Ducking	*Dompeling*
Duplicate	*Afschrift, Duplicaat*
Duty	*Plicht*
Dyke	*Dijk, dam*
Eager	*Begeerig*
Eagle	*Arend*
Early	*Vroeg*
Earnestly	*Ernstig*
Earthly	*Aardsch*
Easy	*Gemakkelijk*
East	*Oost (en)*
Effect	*Gevolg, uitwerking*
Elapse (to)	*Verloopen*
Element	*Element, grondbeginsel*
Embark (to)	*Inschepen*
Embrace (to)	*Aangrijpen*
Emigrant	*Landverhuizer*
Emperor	*Keizer*
Empire	*Rijk, keizerrijk*
Employment	*Betrekking*
Enable (to)	*In staat stellen*

English.	Dutch.
End	*Doel, einde*
Endeavour (to)	*Beproeven, trachten*
Enemy	*Vijand*
England	*Engeland*
English	*Engelsch*
Englishmen	*Engelschen*
Enjoy (to)	*Verheugen, vermaken*
Enlarge (to)	*Vergrooten, uitbreiden*
Enlist (to)	*Werven*
Enter (to) into trade	*In den handel gaan*
Entertain (to)	*Onthalen, onderhouden*
Entrance	*Ingang*
Erect (to)	*Oprichten*
Escape (to)	*Vluchten, ontkomen,* or *Ontsnappen aan*
Especially	*Bijzonder*
Establish (to)	*Vestigen*
Estate	*Staat; goed*
Esteem	*Achting*
Evening	*Avond*
Event	*Gebeurtenis*
Eventually	*Toevallig*
Everlasting	*Eeuwig durend*
Evidence	*Bewijs*
Evil	*Kwaad, slecht*
Exalted	*Verheven, grootsch*
Example	*Voorbeeld*
Exert (to)	*Inspannen*
Excite (to)	*Aansporen, opwekken*
Exclaim (to)	*Uitroepen*

English.	Dutch.
Exertion	*Inspanning*
Exit	*Af!*
Expand (to)	*Uitzetten*
Expect (to)	*Verwachten*
Expel (to)	*Verbannen*
Experience	*Ondervinding*
Experiment	*Proef*
Expert	*Deskundige*
Exposed to	*Blootgesteld aan*
Extensive	*Uitgestrekt*
Exterminate (to)	*Verdelgen*
Extraordinary	*Buitengewoon*
Eye	*Oog*
Face	*Gezicht*
Fact	*Feit*
Fail (to)	*Mislukken*
Fair (price)	*Laag, redelijk*
Famous	*Beroemd*
Far	*Ver*
Fatal	*Noodlottig*
Fatigue	*Vermoeidheid, vermoeienis*
Fault	*Fout, gebrek*
Favour (to)	*Verwaardigen*
Favourable	*Gunstig*
Favourite	*Gunsteling, lieveling*
Fear (to)	*Vreezen*
Feast	*Feest*
Feed (to) on	*Leven van*

English.	Dutch.
Feel (to)	*Voelen, gevoelen*
Feeling	*Gevoelen*
Fell (to)	*Vellen*
Female	*Vrouwelijk*
Ferocity	*Wildheid, wreedheid*
Fervent	*Drifting, vurig*
Festivity	*Feestvreugde*
Field	*Veld, slagveld*
Fierce	*Woedend, wild*
Fill (to)	*Vullen*
Fine	*Mooi, schoon*
Fire	*Vuur*
Fire-arms	*Vuurwapenen*
Firm	*Firma*
Fix (to)	*Bepalen*
Flag	*Vlag*
Fleet	*Snel, vlug*
Flight	*Vlucht*
Flourish (to)	*Bloeien*
Flower	*Bloem*
Flying	*Vliegend, haastig*
Foe	*Vijand*
Fog	*Mist, nevel*
Food	*Voedsel, eten*
Foolish	*Gek, dwaas*
Forbidden	*Verboden*
Forcible	*Krachtig, geweldig*
Foreign	*Vreemd*
Foreigner	*Vreemdeling*
Forest	*Bosch, woud*

English.	Dutch.
Forget (to)	*Vergeten*
Formed	*Gevormd, gebouwd*
Formidable	*Gedicht*
Forward	*Vooruit, voorwaarts*
Forward (to)	*Afzenden, verzenden*
Foundation	*Stichting*
Freedom	*Vrijheid, vrijdom*
Freighted	*Bevracht, geladen*
Fresh	*Nieuw, versch*
Friend	*Vriend, bekende*
Fruit	*Vrucht*
Fuel	*Brandstof*
Fund	*Fonds, grond*
Future	*Toekomstig*
Garb	*Kleeding, uiterlijk*
Garden	*Tuin*
Gate	*Poort*
Gather (to)	*Verzamelen*
Generally	*Gewoonlijk*
Generous	*Edelmoedig*
Gentleman	*Heer, fatsoenlijk man*
Gift	*Gift, gave*
Glitter (to)	*Blinken*
Gloomy	*Duister, zwaarmoedig*
Gold	*Goud*
Golden	*Gouden*
Goodwill	*Klandizie, goedwilligheid*

English.	Dutch.
Govern	*Regeeren*
Government	*Regeering*
Grammar	*Taalkunde*
Grant (to)	*Toestaan*
Grape	*Druif*
Grass	*Gras*
Gratitude	*Dankbaarheid*
Green	*Groen*
Grievous	*Grievend, smartelijk*
Ground	*Grond*
Growl	*Gebrom, geknor*
Guarantee	*Waarborg*
Guide	*Gids (person)*
Guide (to)	*Leiden, besturen*

Hall	*Gebouw, zaal*
Halt (to)	*Hinken*
Hand (to) over	*Overhandigen*
Hanger-on	*Aanhanger*
Hard	*Hard, Moeielijk*
Hardware	*Ijzerwaar*
Hastily	*Haastig*
Hat	*Hoed*
Hatchet	*Bijl*
Hay	*Hooi*
Head	*Hoofd, kop*
Health	*Gezondheid*
Hearth	*Haard*
Heat (to)	*Verhitten*

English.	Dutch.
Heaviness	*Zwaarte*
Heavy	*Zwaar*
Help	*Hulp*
Hero	*Held*
Heroic	*Heldhaftig*
Hill	*Heuvel*
Hilly	*Heuvelachtig*
Hinder (to)	*Beletten*
History	*Geschiedenis*
Hob	*Schoorsteenplaat, lomperd*
Hole	*Hol, kuil*
Holiday	*Feestdag, vacantiedag*
Homeward	*Huiswaarts*
Honest(ly)	*Rechtschapen*
Honour (to)	*Eeren*
Hook	*Haak*
Hooked	*Gebogen, krom*
Hop (to)	*Springen*
Hopes	*Verwachtingen*
Horrible	*Verschikkelijk*
Horror	*Afschuw, schrik*
Horse	*Paard*
Hostess	*Waardin, gastvrouw*
Hotel	*Hotel*
Howling	*Huilende, gehuil*
Humble	*Nederig*
Hunger	*Honger*
Husband	*Echtgenoot*

English.	Dutch.
Idea	*Denkbeeld, gedachte*
Idleness	*Luiheid*
Ignorance	*Onwetendheid*
Ill	*Ziek; slecht, kwaad*
Image	*Beeld*
Imagine (to)	*Verbeelden*
Immediate	*Onmiddellijk*
Important	*Belangrijk*
Impression	*Indruk*
Improvement	*Verbetering*
Impudence	*Onbeschaamdheid*
Impulse	*Aandrift*
Incite (to)	*Aansporen*
Increase (to)	*Toenemen*
Indebted	*Verschuldigd*
Indeed	*Werkelijk, in der daad*
Indignant	*Verontwaardigd*
Induce (to)	*Bewegen*
Industrious	*Werkzaam, vlijtig*
Inform (to) on	*Aanbrengen, verklikken*
Inhabitant	*Bewoner*
Injure (to)	*Benadeelen; kwetsen*
Injury	*Nadeel, schade*
Insist (to)	*Aandringen, aanhouden*
Instrument	*Werktuig, instrument*
Instruction	*Voorschrift*
Instructive	*Leerzaam*
Insurrection	*Opstand*

English.	Dutch.
Integrity	*Oprechtheid; zuiverheid*
Intend (to)	*Beoogen, van plan zijn*
Intercourse	*Omgang, betrekking*
Interesting	*Belangwekkend*
Interfere (to)	*Zich mengen in*
Interior	*Binnenste*
Interrupt (to)	*Storen, in de rede vallen*
Introduce (to)	*Voorstellen*
Invention	*Uitvinding*
Invite (to)	*Uitnoodigen*
Invoice	*Factuur*
Iron	*Ijzer*
Irritation	*Verbittering*
Islander	*Eilander, eiland-bewoner*
Join (to)	*Zich aansluiten bij*
Journey	*Reis*
Judge (to)	*Oordeelen*
Judgment	*Oordeel*
Keep (to)	*Houden*
Kettle	*Ketel*
Kill (to)	*Dooden*
Kind	*Vriendelijk*
Knee	*Knie*

English.	Dutch.
Knife	*Mes*
Knock (to)	*Kloppen*
Knowledge	*Kundigheid*
Labour	*Arbeid*
Language	*Taal*
Large	*Groot, uitgestrekt*
Last (to)	*Duren*
Last	*Verleden*
Laudable	*Lofwaardig*
Lazy	*Lui*
Lead (to)	*Leiden, voeren*
Leave (to)	*Verlaten*
Leg	*Been*
Letter	*Brief*
Letter of credit	*Credietbrief*
Light	*Licht*
Like (to) very much	*Veel van iets houden*
Likeness	*Gelijkenis*
Lion	*Leeuw*
Listener	*Hoorder, luisteraar*
Literature	*Letterkunde*
Load (to)	*Laden, bevrachten*
Load	*Lading, vracht*
Look (to) for	*Zoeken*
Lot	*Hoop, hoeveelheid*
Loud	*Luid*
Love	*Liefde*
Low	*Laag*

English.	Dutch.
Loyalty	*Getrouwheid*
Lucky	*Gelukkig*
Lucrative	*Voordeelig*
Lunatic	*Krankzinnig*
Malice	*Boosheid, nijd*
Man	*Man*
Man (young)	*Jongeling*
Manage (to)	*Behandelen*
Manufacturer	*Fabrikant*
Mark (to)	*Teekenen, aanduiden*
Market	*Markt*
Mass	*Massa, hoop*
Master	*Heer, meester*
Match	*Huwelijk; partij; wedstrijd*
Matter	*Zaak*
Maxim	*Stelregel*
Means	*Middelen*
Measure	*Maat; maatregel*
Meat	*Vleesch*
Meet (to)	*Ontmoeten, te gemoet gaan*
Member	*Lid*
Memory	*Geheugen, herinnering*
Merchandise	*Koopwaar*
Merchant	*Koopman*
Merry	*Blij, vroolijk*
Message	*Boodschap*

English.	Dutch.
Messenger	*Bode, boodschapper*
Method	*Wijze, methode*
Middle	*Midden*
Mighty	*Machtig, Sterk*
Mild	*Zacht*
Mile	*Mijl*
Mill	*Molen*
Mind	*Zin, hart*
Misfortune	*Ongeluk*
Mistake	*Fout, misslag*
Moment	*Oogenblik*
Money	*Geld*
Month	*Maand*
Morning	*Morgen*
Mountain	*Berg*
Mouth	*Bek, mond*
Museum	*Museum*
Music	*Muziek*
Nation	*Volk*
Native	*Inboorling*
Native-country	*Geboorteland*
Natural	*Natuurlijk*
Necessity	*Noodzakelijkheid*
Need	*Nood*
Neighbourhood	*Buurt, nabijheid*
Newspaper	*Courant, nieuwsblad*
Night	*Nacht*

English.	Dutch.
Noble	*Edel*
Number	*Getal*
Oats	*Haver*
Object	*Voorwerp*
Oblige (to)	*Dwingen*
Observation	*Waarneming*
Occupy (to)	*Innemen*
Office	*Amt, Kantoor*
Old	*Oud*
Opinion	*Meening, oordeel*
Opportunity	*Gelegenheid*
Oppose (to)	*Tegenstellen, tegenwerken*
Opposition	*Tegenstand*
Oppression	*Onderdrukking*
Orator	*Redenaar*
Order (to)	*Bestellen*
Ore	*Erts*
Outpost	*Buitenpost*
Outward	*Uiterlijk*
Pain	*Moeite*
Painter	*Schilder*
Parcel	*Pakje, stukje*
Parents	*Ouders, familieleden*
Parliament	*Parlement*

English.	Dutch.
Part	*Gedeelte*
Participate (to)	*Deelen*
Partner	*Deelgenoot*
Party	*Partij*
Pass (to)	*Voorbijgaan*
Passage	*Overtocht*
Passenger	*Passagier, reiziger*
Past	*Verledene*
Patron	*Patroon*
Pattern	*Model Staal*
Payment	*Betaling*
Peaceable	*Vredelievend*
Peasant	*Boer*
Penny	*Stuiver*
People	*Menschen, lieden*
Perceive (to)	*Bemerken*
Period	*Periode, tijdperk*
Perish (to)	*Omkomen*
Personage	*Persoon, personage*
Philosopher	*Wijsgeer*
Picture	*Plaat*
Piece	*Stuk*
Pillar	*Pilaar, zuil*
Place	*Plaats, betrekking*
Plain	*Eenvoudig*
Plan	*Plan*
Pleasant	*Aangenaam, prettig*
Please	*Als het u belieft, wees zoo goed?*
Pleasure	*Pret, vermaak*

English.	Dutch.
Poet	*Dichter*
Point	*Punt, spits*
Pond	*Vijver, poel*
Poor	*Arm, armzalig*
Popular	*Populair*
Possess (to)	*Bezitten*
Possible	*Mogelijk*
Possible, as soon as	*Zoodra mogelijk*
Post (to)	*Op de post bezorgen, naar de post brengen*
Post	*Ambt, betrekking*
Pour (to)	*Gieten, uitstorten*
Poverty	*Armoede*
Power	*Macht, kracht*
Practice	*Oefening*
Practise (to)	*Oefenen, uitoefenen*
Praise	*Lof*
Precious	*Kostbaar*
Prefer (to)	*Verkiezen*
Prefix	*Voorvoegsel*
Prepare (to)	*Voorbereiden*
Present	*Tegenwoordige*
Preserve (to)	*Bewaren*
Press (to)	*Presseeren, voorgaan*
Presumption	*Vermoeden*
Pretty	*Lief*
Prevail (to)	*Heerschen*
Prevent (to)	*Voorkomen*
Previously	*Vooraf*
Price	*Prijs*

ENGLISH.	DUTCH.
Pride	*Hoogmoed*
Priest	*Priester*
Principle	*Beginsel*
Prisoner	*Gevangene*
Proceeding	*Handelwijze*
Procure (to)	*Verschaffen*
Progress	*Voortgang, vooruitgang*
Promise (to)	*Beloven*
Promptly	*Vaardig*
Properly	*Behoorlijk*
Property	*Eigendom*
Propose (to)	*Voorstellen*
Propulsion	*Voortdrijving*
Prosperity	*Welvaart*
Proud	*Trotsch, fier*
Prove (to)	*Bewijzen*
Proverb	*Spreekwoord*
Provide (to)	*Verzorgen*
Province	*Provincie*
Proxy	*Procuratie*
Public	*Publiek, openbaar*
Pull	*Ruk, stoot*
Purchase	*Koop*
Pure	*Zuiver*
Pursue (to)	*Volgen, vervolgen*
Quality	*Hoedanigheid, Kwaliteit*
Quarrel (to)	*Twisten*

English.	Dutch.
Queer	*Zonderling, raar*
Question	*Vraag*
Quickly	*Vlug*
Quote (to)	*Aanhalen*
Railway	*Spoorweg*
Rain	*Regen*
Rare	*Zelden*
Raw	*Onrijp, rauw*
Reach (to)	*Bereiken; zich uitstrekken*
Real	*Wezenlijk, reëel*
Realise (to)	*Uitvoeren*
Reason	*Rede; verstand*
Rebel	*Oproermaker*
Receipt	*Quitantie, recept*
Recently	*Onlangs*
Reckless	*Zorgeloos*
Recover (to)	*Herstellen*
Reference	*Verwijzing*
Refuse (to)	*Weigeren*
Reign	*Regeering*
Release (to)	*Ontslaan*
Religion	*Godsdienst*
Remain (to)	*Blijven*
Remarkable	*Merkwaardig*
Remedy	*Geneesmiddel, hulpmiddel*

English.	Dutch.
Remember (to)	*Herinneren*
Remove (to)	*Verplaatsen, verplanten*
Repair (to)	*Herstellen*
Repeatedly	*Herhaaldelijk*
Representative	*Vertegenwoordiger*
Reprint	*Herdruk*
Republic	*Republiek*
Repulsive	*Terugstootend*
Reputation	*Achting, goede naam*
Residence	*Verblijf*
Resist (to)	*Weerstaan*
Resistance	*Weerstand*
Resistance, to make ...	*Weerstand bieden*
Resolution	*Besluit*
Resolve (to)	*Besluiten*
Resource	*Hulp, toevlucht*
Respect	*Achting; opzicht*
Restore (to)	*Herstellen*
Retain (to)	*Behouden*
Return (to)	*Terugkomen*
Reward	*Belooning*
Rich	*Rijk*
Right	*Recht*
Ripe	*Rijp*
River	*Rivier*
Road	*Weg, straat*
Room	*Plaats; vertrek*
Root	*Wortel*
Rope	*Koord, touw*

English.	Dutch.
Rough	*Wild, woest*
Round	*Rond*
Ruin	*Ruine, ondergang*
Rule	*Regel, liniaal*
Ruler	*Heerscher*
Rumour	*Gerucht*

Sad	*Treurig, bedroefd*
Safe	*Behouden*
Said	*Bedoeld, genoemd*
Sail (to)	*Zeilen*
Sailor	*Matroos*
Sale	*Verkoop, veiling*
Same	*Gelijk; zelfde*
Sample	*Monster, staal*
Satire	*Schimpschrift*
Satisfaction	*Voldoening*
Scarcely	*Nauwelijks*
Scent	*Geur, reuk; spoor*
Schnapps	*Genever*
Scientific	*Wetenschappelijk*
Sea	*Zee*
Search	*Onderzoek*
Season	*Jaargetijde, seizoen*
Seat	*Zitplaats, zitje*
Secret	*Geheim*
Secretary	*Secretaris*
Seller	*Verkooper*

English.	Dutch.
Senseless	*Bewusteloos, gevoelloos*
Sentiment	*Gevoel*
Seriously	*Ernstig*
Serve (to)	*Dienen*
Service	*Dienst, kerkdienst*
Settlement	*Vestiging*
Severe	*Streng, hard*
Shake (to)	*Schudden*
Shame	*Schaamte*
Shape	*Vorm*
Shelter	*Bescherming, Schuilplaats*
Shilling	*Schelling*
Shine (to)	*Schijnen*
Ship	*Schip*
Shipping	*Verscheping; Vloot*
Shopkeeper	*Winkelier*
Shore	*Strand, oever, kust*
Short	*Kort*
Sift (to)	*Uitpluizen*
Sight	*Gezicht; schouwspel*
Signature	*Onderteekening*
Silver	*Zilver*
Simple	*Eenvoudig, enkel*
Situated	*Gelegen*
Skin	*Huid*
Sky	*Hemel, uitspansel*
Slavery	*Slavernij*
Sleep	*Slaap*
Sleep, to go to sleep	*gaan slapen*

English.	Dutch.
Small	*klein, gering*
Smoking	*Rookend, het rooken*
Smooth	*Glad, zacht*
Snatch, to snatch away	*Weggrijpen*
Soft	*Zacht*
Soldier	*Soldaat*
Song	*Gezang, lied*
Sorrow	*Leed, verdriet*
Sort	*Soort*
Soundness	*Gaafheid, gezondheih*
South	*Zuiden*
Spirit	*Geest*
Spread (to)	*Uitbreiden*
Spring	*Lente*
Start (to)	*Vertrekken*
State (to)	*Bepalen, berichten*
Station	*Stand*
Statue	*Standbeeld*
Stay (to)	*Verblijf, houden*
Steadily	*Bestendig*
Steamer	*Stoomboot*
Sternly	*Streng*
Stiff	*Stijf, Stevig*
Stone	*Steen*
Store	*Magazijn*
Storm	*Storm, aanval*
Story	*Verdieping; vertelling*
Strange	*Vreemd, wonderlijk*
Street	*Straat*
Strict	*Streng, strikt*

English.	Dutch.
Strike (to)	*Slaan, smeden*
Strong	*Sterk*
Struggle (to)	*Strijden, worstelen*
Studious	*Vlijtig, leergierig*
Stump	*Stomp*
Subject	*Onderdaan; onderwerp*
Subjoin (to)	*Bijvoegen*
Subsequently	*Vervolgens*
Substantial	*Zelfstandig*
Success	*Geluk, voorspoed*
Succession	*Opvolging*
Suffer (to)	*Dulden*
Suffering	*Lijden*
Sufficient	*Toereikend*
Suit (to)	*Voegen*
Sum	*Som*
Summer	*Zomer*
Summit	*Top, spits*
Sun	*Zon*
Sunset	*Zonsondergang*
Superintend (to)	*Het toezicht houden over*
Supper	*Avondeten*
Supply (to) with	*Voorzien van*
Support	*Ondersteuning*
Support (to)	*Ondersteunen*
Suppose (to)	*Vooronderstellen*
Surface	*Oppervlakte*
Surprise (to)	*Verrassen*
Survey	*Overzicht*

English.	Dutch.
Survivor	*Langstlevende*
Sweet	*Zoet*
Sword	*Zwaard*
Swordsman	*Schermmeester*

Table	*Tafel*
Tail	*Staart*
Take	*Gaan zitten*
Take (to) place	*Plaats nemen*
Take hold of (to)	*Aanvatten*
Take up (to)	*Innemen*
Tale	*Vertelling*
Tall	*Groot*
Task	*Taak*
Taste	*Smaak*
Tax	*Belasting*
Tea	*Thee*
Teacher	*Onderwijzer, leeraar*
Tender (to)	*Aanbieden*
Term	*Term, termijn*
Terms	*Voorwaarden*
Terrible	*Verschrikkelijk*
Theatre	*Theater*
Theory	*Theorie*
Thick	*Dik*
Thief	*Dief*
Thing	*Ding*
Threatening	*Dreigend*

English.	Dutch.
Tidings	*Tijding*
Timber	*Timmerhout*
Time	*Tijd*
Tin	*Tin, blik*
Tired	*Vermoeid*
Tobacco	*Tabak*
Token	*Teeken; aandenken*
Tone	*Toon, Klank*
Town	*Stad*
Town-hall	*Stadhuis*
Trace	*Spoor, teeken*
Trade	*Bedrijf, handel, handwerk*
Tradition	*Overlevering*
Traffic	*Verkeer, handelsverkeer*
Transaction	*Onderhandeling*
Transfer (to)	*Overdragen, transporteeren*
Translate (to)	*Vertalen*
Translation	*Vertaling*
Transmit (to)	*Overmaken*
Trap	*Val*
Traveller	*Reiziger*
Treasure	*Schat*
Treasurer	*Schatmeester*
Tree	*Boom*
Trip	*Uitstapje*
Troop	*Troep, bende*
Trouble	***Moeite***

English.	Dutch.
Truly	*Getrouw, oprecht*
Trust (to)	*Vertrouwen*
Truth	*Waarheid*
Turf	*Zode; turf*
Turn (to)	*Keeren, wenden*
Turn	*Aanleg*
Tyranny	*Dwingelandy, tirannie*
Undertaking	*Onderneming*
Undeserving	*Onverdienstelijk*
Undone	*Ongedaan*
Unequalled	*Onvergelijkelijk*
Uninterrupted	*Onafgebroken*
Universal	*Algemeen*
Upper	*Bovenste*
Urge (to)	*Aandringen*
Urgent	*Dringend*
Useful	*Nuttig*
Utmost	*Uiterste*
Vacant	*Ledig, openstaande*
Valley	*Dal, vallei*
Valour	*Dapperheid*
Vast	*Groot, talrijk*
Venture (to)	*Wagen*
Vessel	*Schip, vaartuig*
Victim	*Slachtoffer*

English.	Dutch.
Village	*Dorp*
Violent	*Hevig*
Virtue	*Deugd*
Visit (to)	*Bezoeken*
Voluminous	*Dik, uitgebreid*
Voyage	*Zeereis*
Wages	*Huur, loon*
Walk	*Wandeling*
Walk, to take a	*Gaan wandelen*
Wall	*Muur*
Want	*Gebrek*
War	*Oorlog*
Wash (to)	*Spoelen, bespoelen*
Waste	*Verkwisting*
Watch (to)	*Gadeslaan*
Way	*Weg*
Way, in this	*Op deze wijze*
Way, to have one's own	*Zijn eigen weg gaan*
Wealthy	*Gezond*
Weather	*Weder, weer*
Wedding	*Bruiloft*
Week	*Week*
Weigh (to)	*Wegen*
Welcome	*Welkomst*
Well	*Goed, wel*
West	*Westen*
Wet	*Nat*
White	*Wit*

English.	Dutch.
Wife	*Vrouw, echtgenoote*
Wild	*Wild*
Will	*Wil*
Window	*Venster*
Windy	*Winderig*
Wing	*Vleugel*
Withdraw (to)	*Terugtrekken*
Wood	*Bosch, hout*
Wool-dealer	*Wolkooper*
Work	*Werk*
Workmanship	*Bekwaamheid*
World	*Wereld*
Worship (to)	*Vereeren*
Worth	*Waard*
Worthless	*Waardeloos*
Writing	*Geschrift*
Wrong	*Slecht, verkeerd*
Yard	*El; werf*
Year	*Jaar*
Youth	*Jeugd*
Zeal	*Ijver*

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